

Aims  
Introductory speech of our  
visit to Africa

By  
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## wild Japanese monkeys

On the provisionization of ~~Japanese wild~~

In Africa there are so many wild animals, among ~~In Japan there are very few wild animals~~ which, we can see elephants, hippo, rhinoceros, many kinds ~~giraff~~, and gorilla, chimpanzee and so on, but in Japan there are very few wild animals, ~~one of which is~~ ~~in which we can find the~~ Japanese monkeys ~~the~~ only one species ~~and representative of species of monkeys~~ we can in Japan. There is no other kind of monkeys ~~in~~ <sup>or troop</sup> in Japan. They live in the mountain ~~forest~~ and usually live ~~in group or in herd of twenty to two hundred individuals~~.

We began to observe the natural life of Japanese monkeys in 1949, in two ~~localities, of~~ <sup>localities</sup> ~~are~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~southern~~ Japan, both of which situated in ~~southern~~ southern Japan. During ~~the first~~ two or three years, we could <sup>only</sup> trace the monkeys in the thick forest and only find out their population, <sup>Their various vocalizations</sup> ~~sex ratio~~, and ~~nomadic~~ <sup>also various kinds of</sup> movement and <sup>their natural foods,</sup> ~~nomadic~~ <sup>daily and seasonal</sup>

First we

At last in 1952, we tried to feed them. ~~WE~~  
gave them apples but they did not eat apples. ~~WE~~

~~carried them~~ gave them sweet-potatoes, then they took ~~them in~~ ~~and ate them in the forest and ate them.~~

~~the forest and ate them.~~ Every day we gave them

sweet-potatoes and every day they took. Gradually monkeys <sup>the end of first</sup> became bold, and in ~~one~~ <sup>one</sup> month, ~~we~~ they three monkeys

~~took and ate sweet-potatoes at the presence of man - no more carried them in the forest, but ate them at the open place and did not afraid the presence of man.~~ We called the process of

~~giving foods to wild monkeys and keeping them in the presence of man was called 'provisionization.'~~ We now succeeded the provisionization of wild Japanese monkeys at <sup>localities</sup> about twenty different <sup>places</sup> during these seven years. Among these places is now <sup>localities</sup> ~~are~~.

Very famous in Japan and every day thousands of visitors gather to see and ~~feed~~ <sup>provisionized</sup> ~~give food to~~ the wild monkeys.

~~and the Total number of provisionized monkeys is now over thousand and five hundred.~~

find out,

At this stage we could for the first time <sup>true</sup> the social organization of these herds of wild monkeys. We ~~discrim~~ could ~~recognize~~ By continuous observation we could discriminate every individual of the herd. We called them <sup>individual</sup> names by <sup>well-provisionized</sup> different names. Now, the <sup>most</sup> ~~of an acculturated group~~ herd is used. <sup>come</sup> down from every morning from the mountain every morning and go back to the mountain in the evening.

By the individual discrimination we could know that there are <sup>several</sup> many classes among them. There are some big, adult males which belong <sup>to</sup> the leader class. In ~~some~~ <sup>few</sup> <sup>herd</sup> group there are some <sup>male</sup> individuals which belong <sup>to</sup> the subleader class and assist the leaders. There are also ~~you~~ many <sup>immature</sup> ~~young~~ males which belong to the consist of ~~th~~ one independent class for themselves. Females ~~with~~ babies and infants consist of another class. These ~~classe~~ The boundary <sup>lines</sup> ~~of~~ between <sup>each</sup> classes ~~is~~ <sup>different</sup>

are ~~to~~ very strict. We have never seen any confusion or trespassing, between

In the feeding place, leaders and females with babies and infants occupy the central portion where ~~greatest quantity of food most abundantly~~ Males the food (is) provided, ~~most abundantly~~ Individuals of the subleader class surround this central cluster, and the ~~yo~~ outermost portion is occupied by the ~~young~~ <sup>another</sup> males, class of younger males. ~~In the~~ When they march <sup>on</sup> ~~in~~ mountain in a column, ~~the~~ these younger males go ahead and behind the central cluster as if they guard it.

Among ~~each~~ <sup>the</sup> class of males, there are strict ranking <sup>in</sup> ~~among them~~, individuals belonging to the same class. In other words, ~~there~~ <sup>we can find</sup> are dominant-submissive relationships. Among females, there <sup>is</sup> ~~are~~ no such linear rankings <sup>we can find</sup> straight relationships as seen among males. However,

2. Among females <sup>among</sup> ~~in~~ females there are some matrilineal groupings. And among these groupings one group is dominant over the others.

usually  
is found in the

the other, and situated Dominant female group occupies  
more central portion, ~~the~~ and submissive one is situated  
more peripheral portion. Dominant ~~we think~~ <sup>It seems that</sup> Dominant  
female group <sup>may be</sup> ~~is~~ more intimately associated with <sup>the</sup> ~~some of~~ <sup>some of</sup>  
the leaders, dominant leaders, although in the breeding  
season, which <sup>continues</sup> ~~begins~~ from September to March, the  
male does not seem to select the female, consorts  
with any estrous female.

have

We endeavored to record the life histories of some provisioned, particular herds. Life span of Japanese monkeys may be thirty. Leaders of today will be ~~taken place~~ <sup>replaced</sup> sooner or later by some competent young males. It is our most interesting problem who <sup>wins the status of the</sup> become the next leaders among so many males, because there are <sup>so</sup> many able males in some herds.

Sometimes, solitary male appears on the <sup>outlying part</sup> ~~skirt of the~~ herd, and <sup>is</sup> attacked by the younger males of the herd. We do not know ~~why~~ <sup>had become</sup> by what reason he becomes solitary.

A 6. Another

One result of provisionization is the population increase <sup>in</sup> of the herd. For by constant feeding, for instance, one herd which was <sup>about</sup> nearly 160 individuals in 1952 is now over 500 individuals, ~~too~~ too much to form one herd. This number is too <sup>many</sup> ~~much~~ to keep them in one herd. ~~Therefore we then~~ <sup>This year</sup> we would capture some of them and supply them for scientific use ~~as~~ because monkeys are <sup>now</sup> essential experimental animals in various branches of science.

In 1956, Japan Monkey Center was established ~~as~~ as a controlling <sup>organ</sup> ~~agent~~ for the increasing <sup>number</sup> of provisionizing monkeys on one hand and the increasing demands <sup>for</sup> ~~of~~ the scientists on the other hand. It also ~~serves~~ aims to <sup>study</sup> collect ~~investigate~~ monkeys and apes <sup>have its own laboratory and</sup> and ~~serves~~ for itself. ~~It~~ It wants to collect <sup>foreign</sup> monkeys and apes from abroad and to ~~make~~ various comparative studies possible.

not only Japanese monkeys  
but also

6.7.

We have been sent by Japanese Monkey Center for two aims,  
The One is to find

~~finding~~ out the route of collecting African monkeys  
in Africa.

and apes. The other is to find out the locality  
where, ~~if possible~~, we ~~would~~ <sup>could want</sup> to provisionize  
gorillas or chimpanzees ~~by~~ and ~~to~~ develop the  
result of our studies on Japanese monkeys. If  
you could understand our aims and give helps to us, we would appreciate  
very much.